

Issued August 21, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1570.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On February 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Paolo Manganelli, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 5, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey of a consignment of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The container in which the product was shipped was labeled in part as follows: "La Pura Brand Olive Oil, Blended with C. S. Oil, Lucca, Italy."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Index refraction, 25° C.....	1.4708
Specific gravity, 1.56°/1.56°.....	.9223
Free acids as oleic (per cent).....	.17
Iodin number.....	108.1
Sesame oil.....	None.
Peanut oil.....	None.
Cottonseed oil by Halphen test approximately (per cent).....	100
Colored with a yellow azo dye; reactions correspond with amidoazobenzine.	

Mixed fatty acids.

Melting point (°C.).....	35.5
Iodin number.....	111.3
Saturation value.....	200.7

Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that a substance other than olive oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed

and packed with the product so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the product, for which it had been substituted in part; adulteration was further charged for the reason that the product contained a certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, a yellow dye, known as "Dimethyl amido-azo benzine," which might render said article of food injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label regarding the product and the substances and ingredients contained therein was false and misleading and such as would mislead and deceive the purchaser, in that the label would indicate that the contents of said can was a pure olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, the contents consisted of cottonseed oil, and the product was further misbranded in that it purported to be a foreign product when it was not so.

On April 1, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1912.*